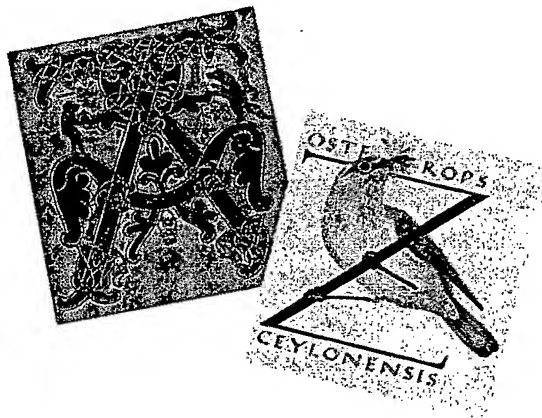


BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The
**American
Heritage[®] Dictionary**
of the English Language

FOURTH EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
Boston New York

Words are included in this Dictionary on the basis of their usage. Words that are known to have current trademark registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

American Heritage® and the eagle logo are registered trademarks of Forbes Inc. Their use is pursuant to a license agreement with Forbes Inc.

Copyright © 2000 Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Reference Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA 02116.

Visit our Web site: www.hmco.com/trade.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American Heritage dictionary of the English language.—4th ed.
p. cm.
ISBN 0-395-82517-2 (hardcover) — ISBN 0-618-08230-1
(hardcover with CD ROM)
1. English language—Dictionaries
PE1628 .A623 2000
423—dc21

00-025369

Manufactured in the United States of America

of an article; the gist of her argument; the pith of an essay; the purport of a document.

substance abuse *n.* The overindulgence in and dependence on an addictive substance, especially alcohol or a narcotic drug. Also called **chemical abuse**. —**substance abuser** *n.*

substance P *n.* A short-chain polypeptide that functions as a neurotransmitter especially in the transmission of pain impulses from peripheral receptors to the central nervous system. [From P(AIN).]

substandard (süb-stän'dörd) *adj.* 1. Failing to meet a standard; below standard. 2. *Linguistics* a. Of, relating to, or indicating a pattern of linguistic usage that does not conform to that of the prestige group in a speech community or to that of the standard language. b. Not in accord with notions of good English; nonstandard. See Usage Note at **nonstandard**.

substantia gelatinosa (süb-stän'shë-jä-lät'n-ö'sä) *n.* A narrow, dense, vertical band of gelatinous gray matter forming the dorsal part of the posterior column of the spinal cord and serving to integrate the sensory stimuli that give rise to the sensations of heat and pain. [New Latin *substantia gelatinosa*: Latin *substantia*, substance + New Latin *gelatinosus*, gelatinous.]

substantial (süb-stän'shöl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having substance; material. 2. True or real; not imaginary. 3. Solidly built; strong. 4. Ample; sustaining: a substantial breakfast. 5. Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent: won by a substantial margin. 6. Possessing wealth or property; well-to-do. ♦ *n.* 1. An essential. Often used in the plural. 2. A solid thing. Often used in the plural. [Middle English *substantial*, from Old French *substantiel*, from Latin *substantialis*, from *substantia*, substance. See **SUBSTANCE**.] —**substantiality** (shë-äl'ti-të) *n.* —**substantialness** (-shöl-nis) *n.* —**substantially** *adv.*

substantia nigra (nig'grä, nig'trə) *n.* A layer of large pigmented nerve cells in the midbrain that produce dopamine and whose destruction is associated with Parkinson's disease. [New Latin: Latin *substantia*, substance + Latin *nigra*, feminine of *niger*, black.]

substantiate (süb-stän'shë-ät') *tr.v.* -ated, -ating, -ates 1. To support with proof or evidence; verify: substantiate an accusation. See **SYNONYMS** at **confirm**. 2a. To give material form to; embody. b. To make firm or solid. 3. To give substance to; make real or actual. [New Latin *substantiäre*, *substantiäre*, from Latin *substantia*, substance. See **SUBSTANCE**.] —**substantiation** *n.*

substantival (süb-stän-ti'völ) *adj.* Grammar Of or relating to the nature of a substantive. —**substantivally** *adv.*

substantive (süb-stän-tiv) *adj.* 1. Substantial; considerable. 2. Independent in existence or function; not subordinate. 3. Not imaginary; actual; real. 4. Of or relating to the essence or substance; essential: substantive information. 5. Having a solid basis; firm. 6. Grammar Expressing or designating existence; for example, the verb *to be*. 7. Grammar Designating a noun or noun equivalent. ♦ *n.* Grammar A word or group of words functioning as a noun. [Middle English *substantif*, self-sufficient, independent, from Old French, substantive, from Late Latin *substantivus*, from Latin *substantia*, substance. See **SUBSTANCE**.] —**substantively** *adv.* —**substantiveness** *n.*

substantive right *n.* A basic right, such as life or liberty, seen as constituting part of the order of society and considered independent of and not subordinate to the body of human law.

substation (süb'stäs'shän) *n.* A subsidiary or branch station, as of a post office or an electric utility.

substitute (süb-stich'öö-önt) *n.* An atom, radical, or group substituted for another in a chemical compound. ♦ *adj.* Of or relating to such an atom or group. [Latin *substituens*, *substituent-*, present participle of *substituere*, to substitute. See **SUBSTITUTE**.]

substitute (süb'sti-tööt', -työöt') *n.* 1. One that takes the place of another; a replacement: "Fantasies are more than substitutes for unpleasant reality" (Barbara Grizzuti Harrison). 2. Grammar A word or construction used in place of another word, phrase, or clause. ♦ *v.* -tuted, -tuting, -tutes —*tr.* 1. To put or use (a person or thing) in place of another: "substituting moral power for physical force" (Elizabeth Cady Stanton). 2. Chemistry To replace (one or more elements or radicals in a compound) by other elements or radicals. —*intr.* To take the place of another: "Only art can substitute for nature" (Leonard Bernstein). [Middle English, from Old French *substitut*, from Latin *substitutus*, past participle of *substituere*, to substitute: *sub-*, in place of; see **SUB-** + *statuere*, to cause to stand; see **stā-** in Appendix I.] —**substitutability** *n.* —**substitutably** *adv.*

substitution (süb'sti-tööt'shän, -työöt'-) *n.* 1a. The act or an instance of substituting. b. The state of being substituted. 2. One that is substituted; a replacement. —**substitutional**, **substitutive** *adj.*

substitutive (süb'sti-tööt'tiv, -työöt'-) *adj.* Serving or capable of serving as a substitute.

substrate (süb'strät') *n.* 1. The material or substance on which an enzyme acts. 2. Biology A surface on which an organism grows or is attached. 3. An underlying layer; a substratum. 4. Linguistics An indigenous language that contributes features to the language of an invading people who impose their language on the indigenous population. [From **STRATUM**.]

stratosphere (süb-strät'ö-sfir') *n.* The upper portion of the troposphere. —**stratospheric** (-sfir'ik, -sfir'-) *adj.*

stratum (süb'strät'töm, -strät'öm) *n., pl. -stra-ta* (-strät'tä, -strät'tä) or **-stratums** 1a. An underlying layer. b. A layer of earth beneath the surface soil; subsoil. 2. A foundation or groundwork. 3. The

material on which another material is coated or fabricated. 4. Philosophy The characterless substance that supports attributes of reality. 5. Biology A substrate. 6. Linguistics A substrate. [New Latin *substratum*, from neuter of Latin *substratus*, past participle of *substernere*, to lay under: *sub-*, *sub-* + *sternere*, to stretch, spread; see **ster-** in Appendix I.] —**substrative** *adj.*

substruction (süb-strük'shän) *n.* A foundation; a substructure. [Latin *substructio*, *substruction-*, from *substructus*, past participle of *substruere*, to build beneath: *sub-*, *sub-* + *struere*, to build, pile up; see **ster-** in Appendix I.] —**substructional** *adj.*

substructure (süb'strük'chär) *n.* 1. The supporting part of a structure; the foundation. 2. The earth bank or bed supporting railroad tracks. —**substructural** *adj.*

subsume (süb-sööm') *tr.v.* -sumed, -suming, -sumes To classify, include, or incorporate in a more comprehensive category or under a general principle: "The evolutionarily later always subsumes and includes the evolutionarily earlier" (Frederick Turner). [Medieval Latin *subsumere*: Latin *sub-*, *sub-* + Latin *sumere*, to take; see **em-** in Appendix I.] —**subsumable** *adj.*

subsumption (süb-sümp'shän) *n.* 1a. The act of subsuming. b. Something subsumed. 2. Logic The minor premise of a syllogism. [Latin *subsumptio*, *subsumption-*, a subsuming, from *subsumptus*, past participle of *subsumere*, to subsume. See **SUBSUME**.] —**subsumptive** *adj.*

subsurface (süb'sür'fäs, süb-sür'-) *adj.* Of, relating to, or situated in an area beneath a surface, especially the surface of the earth or of a body of water.

subteen (süb'tën') *adj.* Relating to, intended for, or being a preadolescent child or children; preteen: a subteen dance. ♦ *n.* 1. See **preteen**. 2. subteens The preadolescent years.

subtemperate (süb-tëm'pär-it, -tëm'pär-it) *adj.* Of, relating to, or occurring within the colder regions of the Temperate Zones.

subtenant (süb-tën'änt) *n.* One that rents property, such as land or a house, from a tenant. —**subtenancy** *n.*

subtend (süb-tënd') *tr.v.* -tended, -tending, -tends 1. Mathematics To be opposite to and delimit: The side of a triangle subtends the opposite angle. 2. To underlie so as to enclose or surround: flowers subtended by leafy bracts. [Latin *subtendere*, to extend underneath: *sub-*, *sub-* + *tendere*, to extend; see **ten-** in Appendix I.]

subterfuge (süb'tär-fyööj') *n.* A deceptive stratagem or device: "the paltry subterfuge of an anonymous signature" (Robert Smith Surtees). [French, from Old French *suterfuge*, from Late Latin *suterfugium*, from Latin *suterfugere*, to escape: *subter*, secretly, beneath; see **upo** in Appendix I + *fugere*, to flee.]

subterranean (süb-tür'mä-näl) *adj.* Located or occurring near an end.

subterranean (süb'tä-rä'në-än) *adj.* 1. Situated or operating beneath the earth's surface; underground. 2. Hidden; secret: subterranean motives for murder. [Latin *subterraneus*: *sub-*, *sub-* + *terra*, earth; see **ters-** in Appendix I.] —**subterraneanly** *adv.*

subterrestrial (süb'tä-rës'trë-äl) *adj.* Subterranean; underground.

subtext (süb'tëkst') *n.* 1. The implicit meaning or theme of a literary text. 2. The underlying personality of a dramatic character as implied or indicated by a script or text and interpreted by an actor in performance. —**subtextual** (-tëks'chöö-äl) *adj.*

subtherapeutic (süb'thër-ä-pyöö'tik) *adj.* Below the dosage levels used to treat diseases: subtherapeutic feeding of penicillin to livestock. —**subtherapeutically** *adv.*

subthreshold (süb-thrësh'öld', -höld') *adj.* Psychology Not strong enough to be perceived or to produce a response. Used of a stimulus.

subtile (süt'l, süb'täl) *adj.* Subtle. [Middle English, from Old French *subtil*, from Latin *subtilis*, fine, delicate. See **SUBTLE**.] —**subtiley** *adv.* —**subtility** (süb-ti'l'i-të, süb'täl'-) *n.* —**subtleness** (süt'l-nis, süb'täl'-) *n.*

subtilin (süb'tä-lin) *n.* An antibiotic peptide obtained from the bacterium *Bacillus subtilis* that is active against gram-positive bacteria and various pathogenic fungi. [New Latin *subtilis*, species name (from Latin, delicate; see **SUBTLE**) + **-IN**.]

subtilisin (süb-ti'l'sin) *n.* An extracellular enzyme produced by certain strains of a soil bacterium (*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*) that catalyzes the breakdown of proteins into polypeptides and resembles trypsin in its action. [New Latin (*Bacillus*) *subtilis*, bacteria species; see **SUBTILIN** + **-IN**.]

subtilize (süt'l-iz', süb'tä-liz') *v.* -ized, -izing, -izes —*tr.* To render subtle: "I need to tell stories. I find new friends, new listeners, subtilize my lies" (Helen Yglesias). —*intr.* To argue or discuss with subtlety; make fine distinctions. —**subtilization** (-i-zä'shän) *n.*

subtitled (süb'ti'tl') *n.* 1. A secondary, usually explanatory title, as of a literary work. 2. A printed translation of the dialogue of a foreign-language film shown at the bottom of the screen. ♦ *tr.v.* -tled, -tling, -tles 1. To give a subtitle to. 2. To provide with subtitles: a film that was subtitled for English-speaking audiences.

subtle (süt'l) *adj.* **subtler**, **subtlest** 1a. So slight as to be difficult to detect or describe; elusive: a subtle smile. b. Difficult to understand; abstruse: an argument whose subtle point was lost on her opponent. 2. Able to make fine distinctions: a subtle mind. 3a. Characterized by skill or ingenuity; clever. b. Crafty or sly; devious. c. Operating in a hidden, usually injurious way; insidious: a subtle poison. [Middle English *sofil*, from Old French, from Latin *subtilis*. See **teks-** in Appendix I.] —**subtly** *adv.*

subtlety (süt'l-të) *n., pl. -ties* 1. The quality or state of being

ä pat	oi boy
ä pay	ou out
är care	öö took
ä father	öö boot
ë per	ü cut
ë be	ü urge
ï pit	th thin
ï pie	th this
ï pier	hw which
ö poi	zh vision
ö toe	ä about, item
ö paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dík'shə-nér'ë)

decision. See synonyms at **impetuous**. 3. Characterized by rapidity, quick and swift. — **idiom:** all of a sudden Very quickly and unexpectedly; suddenly. [Middle English *sodain*, from Old French, from Vulgar Latin *subitānus*, from Latin *subitāneus*, from *subitus*, from past participle of *subire*, to approach stealthily: *sub-*, secretly; see **SUB-** + *ire*, to go; see **ei-** in Appendix I.] — **sud'den-ly** *adv.* — **sud'den-ness** *n.* **sudden death** *n.* Extra play added to determine the winner of a tied game, often with the victory awarded to the first to score. — **sud'den-death'** (sūd'n-dēth') *adj.*

sudden infant death syndrome *n.* **Abbr.** SIDS A fatal syndrome that affects sleeping infants under a year old, characterized by a sudden cessation of breathing and thought to be caused by a defect in the central nervous system. Also called *crib death*.

Su-de-ten (sōō-dā'tn, zōō-) also **Su-de-tes** (sōō-dē'tēz) A series of mountain ranges along the Czech-Polish border between the Elbe and Oder rivers. The mountains extend for about 298 km (185 mi) and rise to 1,603 m (5,256 ft).

Su-de-ten-land (sōō-dāt'n-lānd', -lānt', zōō-) A historical region of northern Czech Republic along the Polish border. Long inhabited by ethnic Germans, it was seized by the Nazis in September 1938 and was restored to Czechoslovakia in 1945, after which the German population was expelled.

Su-de-tes (sōō-dē'tēz) See **Sudeten**.

sud-o-rif-er-ous (sōō'dā-rif'ēr-əs) *adj.* Producing or secreting sweat: *sudoriferous glands*. [From Late Latin *sūdrifer*: Latin *sūdor*, sweat; see **sweid-** in Appendix I + Latin *-fer*, *-fer-*.]

sud-o-rif-ic (sōō'dā-rif'ik) *adj.* Causing or increasing sweat. ♦ *n.* A sudorific medicine. Also called *sudatory*. [New Latin *sūdrificus*: Latin *sūdor*, sweat; see **sweid-** in Appendix I + Latin *-ficus*, *-fic-*.]

Su-dra (sōō'drā) *n.* A member of the lowest of the four major castes of traditional Indian society, comprising artisans, laborers, and menials. ♦ *adj.* Of or relating to the caste of Sudras. [Sanskrit *sūdrah*.]

suds (sūdz) *pl.n.* 1. Soapy water. 2. Foam; lather. 3. Slang Beer. ♦ *v.* **sudsed, suds-ing, suds-es** — *tr.* To wash in suds. — *intr.* To form or make suds. [Perhaps from obsolete Dutch *zudse*, marsh, from Middle Dutch *sudse*.]

suds-y (sūd'zē) *adj.* -i-er, -i-est Full of or resembling suds.

sue (sōō) *v.* **sued, su-ing, sues** — *tr.* 1. *Law a.* To petition (a court) for redress of grievances or recovery of a right. *b.* To institute proceedings against (a person) for redress of grievances: *sued them for breach of contract*. *c.* To carry (an action) through to a final decision. 2. To court; woo. 3. *Obsolete* To make a petition to; appeal to; beseech. — *intr.* 1. *Law* To institute legal proceedings; bring suit. 2. To make an appeal or entreaty: "I sue for grace, and thou deny'st me" (Francis Quarles). 3. To pay court; woo. [Middle English *sewen*, from Anglo-Norman *suer*, from Vulgar Latin **sequere*, to follow, from Latin *sequi*. See **sek'-** in Appendix I.] — **su'er** *n.*

Sue (sōō, sū), Eugène Pen name of Marie Joseph Sue. 1804–1857. French writer known for his sensational novels that depict the sordid side of city life, including *The Mysteries of Paris* (1842–1843).

suede also **suède** (swād) *n.* 1. Leather with a soft napped surface. 2. Fabric made to resemble suede. [Short for *Suède gloves*, from French *gants de Suède*, gloves of Sweden, from *Suède*, Sweden.]

su-et (sōō'it) *n.* The hard fatty tissues around the kidneys of cattle and sheep, used in cooking and for making tallow. [Middle English, from Anglo-Norman **suet*, accusative of *sue*, tallow, variant of Old French *sieu*, from Latin *sēbum*.]

Sue-to-ni-us (swē-tō'nē-əs) In full Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus. fl. second century A.D. Roman historian whose major work, *Lives of the Caesars*, is an account of the lives of the first 12 Roman emperors.

Suez (sōō-ēz', sōō'ēz') A city of northeast Egypt at the head of the Gulf of Suez and the southern terminus of the Suez Canal. It became a major port after the opening of the canal. Population: 388,000.

Suez, Gulf of An arm of the Red Sea off northeast Egypt west of the Sinai Peninsula.

Suez, Isthmus of An isthmus of northeast Egypt connecting Africa and Asia. It is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea on the north and the Gulf of Suez on the south.

Suez Canal A ship canal, about 166 km (103 mi) long, traversing the Isthmus of Suez and linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez with the Mediterranean Sea. Built under the supervision of Ferdinand de Lesseps, it was opened in 1869 and came under British control after 1875. The British withdrew in 1956, and Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the canal, precipitating a crisis in which Israel invaded Egypt, and Great Britain and France sent armed forces to retake the canal. United Nations intervention forced an armistice, and the canal was reopened in April 1957. The canal was again closed during the 1967 Arab-Israeli War and remained closed until June 1975.

suff. *abbr.* suffix

suff. *abbr.* suffix

Suff. *abbr.* suffragan

suf-fer (sūf'ār) *v.* -fered, -fer-ing, -fers — *intr.* 1. To feel pain or distress; sustain loss, injury, harm, or punishment. 2. To tolerate or endure evil, injury, pain, or death. See synonyms at **bear**. 3. To appear at a disadvantage: "He suffers by comparison with his greater contemporary" (Albert C. Baugh). — *tr.* 1. To undergo or sustain (something painful, injurious, or unpleasant): "Ordinary men have always had to suffer the history their leaders were making" (Herbert J. Muller). 2. To experience; undergo: *suffer a change in staff*. 3. To endure or bear; stand: *would not suffer fools*. 4. To permit; allow: "They were not suffered to aspire to so exalted a position as that of streetcar conductor" (Edmund S. Morgan). [Middle English *suffren*, from Old French *suffrir*, from Vulgar Latin **suf-*

ferre, from Latin *sufferre*: *sub-*, *sub-* + *ferre*, to carry; see **bher-** in Appendix I.] — **suf'fer-er** *n.* — **suf'fer-ing-ly** *adv.*

Usage Note In general usage the preferred preposition after *suffer* is *from*, rather than *with*, in constructions such as *He suffered from hypertension*. Ninety-four percent of the Usage Panel found *suffered with* unacceptable in the preceding example. In medical usage *suffer with* is sometimes employed with reference to the pain or discomfort caused by a condition, while *suffer from* is used more broadly in reference to a condition, such as anemia, that is detrimental but not necessarily painful.

suf-fer-a-ble (sūf'ār-ə-bəl, sūf'rā-) *adj.* Possible to suffer, endure, or permit; tolerable: *sufferable punishment*; *sufferable difficulties*. — **suf-fer-a-ble-ness** *n.* — **suf'fer-a-bly** *adv.*

suf-fer-ance (sūf'ār-əns, sūf'rəns) *n.* 1. Patient endurance, especially of pain or distress. 2. Suffering; misery. 3. Sanction or permission implied or given by failure to prohibit; tacit consent; tolerance. [Middle English *suffrance*, from Old French *suffrance*, from Latin *sufferentia*, from *sufferens*, *sufferent-*, present participle of *sufferre*, to suffer. See **SUFFER**.]

suf-fer-ing (sūf'ār-ing, sūf'rīng) *n.* 1. The condition of one who suffers; the bearing of pain or distress. 2. An instance of pain or distress. **suf-fer-er** (sə-fis') *v.* -ficed, -ficing, -fices — *intr.* 1. To meet present needs or requirements; be sufficient: *These rations will suffice until next week*. 2. To be equal to a specified task; be capable: *No words will suffice to convey my grief*. — *tr.* To satisfy the needs or requirements of; be enough for. [Middle English *suffisen*, from Old French *suffire*, *suf-fis-*, from Latin *sufficere*: *sub-*, *sub-* + *facere*, to make; see **dhē-** in Appendix I.] — **suf'fic-er** *n.*

suf-fi-ci-ent-ly (sə-fish'ən-sē) *n.*, *pl.* -cies 1. The condition or quality of being sufficient. 2. An adequate amount or quantity. 3. Adequate means to live in modest comfort.

suf-fi-cient (sə-fish'ənt) *adj.* 1. Being as much as is needed. 2. Archaic Competent; qualified. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *sufficiēns*, *sufficiēnt-*, present participle of *sufficere*, to suffice. See **SUFFICE**.] — **suf-fi-cient-ly** *adv.*

Synonyms *sufficient, adequate, enough* These adjectives mean being what is needed without being in excess: *has sufficient income to retire comfortably*; *bought an adequate supply of food*; *drew enough water to fill the tub*.

suf-fix (sūf'iks) *n.* An affix added to the end of a word or stem, serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending, such as *-ness* in *gentleness*, *-ing* in *walking*, or *-s* in *sits*. ♦ *tr.v.* -fixed, -fix-ing, -fix-es To add as a suffix. [New Latin *suffixum*, from Latin, neuter of *sufficere*, past participle of *suffigere*, to fasten underneath, affix: *sub-*, *sub-* + *figere*, to fix, fasten; see **dhig'-** in Appendix I.] — **suf'fix-al** *adj.* — **suf'fix-a-ly** *adv.* — **suf'fix-a'tion** (sūf'ik-sā'shən), **suf'fix-ion** (sə-fik'shən) *n.*

suf-fo-cate (sūf'ə-kāt') *v.* -cat-ed, -cat-ing, -cates — *tr.* 1. To kill or destroy by preventing access of air or oxygen. 2. To impair the respiration of; asphyxiate. 3. To cause discomfort to by or as if by cutting off the supply of fresh air. 4. To suppress the development, imagination, or creativity of; stifle: "The rigid formality of the place suffocated her" (Thackeray). — *intr.* 1. To die from lack of air or oxygen; be asphyxiated. 2. To feel discomfort from lack of fresh air. 3. To become or feel suppressed; be stifled. [Latin *suffocāre*, *suffocāt-*: *sub-*, *sub-* + *foecare*, throat.] — **suf'fo-ca'ting-ly** *adv.* — **suf'fo-ca'tion** *n.* — **suf'fo-ca'tive** *adj.*

Suf-folk' (sūf'ək) 1. A historical region of eastern England bordering on the North Sea. Settled in prehistoric times, it was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of East Anglia. Its name means the "southern people," as opposed to the "northern people" of Norfolk. 2. (also -ōk') An independent city of southeast Virginia southeast of Portsmouth, it was burned by the British in 1779 and occupied by Union forces in 1862. Population: 52,141.

Suf-folk'2 (sūf'ək) *n.* 1. Any of an English breed of hornless sheep with black face and black legs, raised for high-quality mutton. 2. Any of a breed of English draft horses of a chestnut color, having short legs and a thickset heavy body. [After *Suffolk*, a county of eastern England.]

suf-fra-gan (sūf'rā-gən) *n.* **Abbr.** Suff. or Suffr. 1. A bishop elected or appointed as an assistant to the bishop or ordinary of a diocese, having administrative and episcopal responsibilities but no jurisdictional functions. 2. A bishop regarded in position as subordinate to an archbishop or a metropolitan. ♦ *adj.* Of, being, or relating to a suffragan. [Middle English, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *suffragāneus*, voting, supporting, from Latin *suffrāgium*, support, right to vote, from *suffrāgari*, to express support. See **bhreg-** in Appendix I.] — **suf'fra-gan-ship'** *n.*

suf-frage (sūf'rīj) *n.* 1a. The right or privilege of voting; franchise. b. The exercise of such a right. 2. A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office. 3. A short intercessory prayer. [Middle English, intercessory prayer, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *suffrāgium*, from Latin, the right to vote, from *suffrāgari*, to express support. See **bhreg-** in Appendix I.]

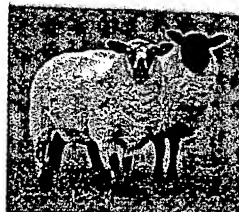
suf-fra-gette (sūf'rā-jēt') *n.* An advocate of women's suffrage, especially in the United Kingdom. — **suf'fra-get'tism** *n.*

suf-fra-gist (sūf'rā-jist) *n.* An advocate of the extension of political voting rights, especially to women. — **suf'fra-gism** *n.*

suf-fru-tes-cent (sūf'rō-tēs-ənt) also **suf-fru-ti-cose** (sūf'rō-ti-kōs') *adj.* Having a stem that is woody only at the base; somewhat shrubby. [New Latin *suffrutescēns*, *suffrutescēnt-*: Latin *sub-*, *sub-* + New Latin *frutescēns*, frutescent (from Latin *frutex*, shrub).]



Suez Canal

Suffolk²

suffragist
members of the National
American Woman Suffrage
Association, photographed
in 1913